

HAIR SHAMPOO COMPOSITION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to hair shampoo
5 compositions which have, for example, good foaming
performance, impart a pleasant feel to hair and prevent
hair damage.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVNETION

10 Alkyl sulfates typified by sodium dodecyl sulfate
have frequently been used as a cleansing component of an
aqueous cleanser, because of their high detergency and
ability to foam large amounts. They however do not produce
satisfactory feeling upon cleansing owing to lack of
15 lubrication between hair strands. In order to overcome
this, polyoxyethylene-added alkyl sulfates (alkyl ether
sulfates) have come to be used popularly in view of their
pleasant feeling upon cleansing. Of the alkyl ether
sulfates, those with an average of 2 moles of EO have been
20 used most typically. They are composed of about 20 wt.% of
alkyl ether sulfates with 0 mole of EO, 10 wt.% or greater
of those with from 1 to 3 moles of EO, and the balance of
those with 4 or greater moles of EO. Alkyl ether sulfates
are however much inferior in foaming speed compared with
25 alkyl sulfates. Mixed use of an alkyl sulfate and an alkyl

ether sulfate improves lathering properties a little, but cannot attain both speedy foaming and pleasant feeling of the foam.

As a technique of improving the performance of a hair shampoo composition by adjusting the composition ratio of EO-added alkyl ether sulfates which differ depending on the molar number of ethylene oxide, disclosed is an aqueous shampoo composition, which contains from 5 to 50 wt.% of a surfactant component including alkyl ether sulfates with 1 to 8 moles of ethylene oxide and an amphoteric surfactant, and less than 5 wt.% of alkyl ether sulfates with 1 mole or less of ethylene oxide (International Patent Publication No. Hei 11-507079). This shampoo composition is utterly insufficient from the viewpoint of lathering properties.

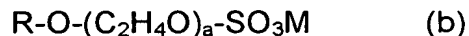
Since hair is frequently exposed to physical stimulation by daily hair care routines such as heat drying with a hair dryer and brushing, and chemical stimulation by shampooing, permanent waving, dyeing and bleaching, it is often in a damaged state with a partial component or structural loss. An oil component such as silicone oil is added to impart a shampoo composition with protecting and restoring functions. An excess amount of such an oil component, however, causes problems such as deterioration in essential performances including lathering properties and ease of finger combing through the hair upon rinsing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the present invention, there is thus provided a hair shampoo composition containing the following components (A) and (B):

(A): an amphipathic amide lipid, and

(B): from 5 to 30 wt.% of sulfate surfactants which are each represented by the following formula (b):



(wherein, R represents a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, a stands for 0 or a positive integer, and M represents an alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, ammonium, alkanolamine or basic amino group); are made of from 30 to 45 wt.% of the sulfate exhibiting $a=0$, from 17 to 27 wt.% of the sulfate exhibiting $a=1$, from 10 to 20 wt.% of the sulfate exhibiting $a=2$, and the balance of the sulfates exhibiting $a=3$ or greater; and contain the sulfates exhibiting $a=0$ to 2 in an amount of 70 wt.% or greater based on the total sulfates.

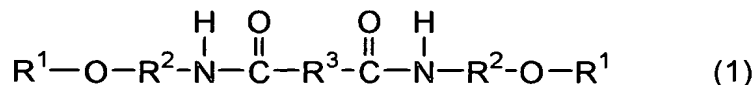
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a hair shampoo composition which has for example good foaming properties and provides foams with good lubrication upon shampooing,

has smooth feel and imparts gloss, manageability and a pleasant feel such as resilience and strength to the hair upon rinsing, and protects the hair from physical or chemical stimulation to make it resistant to damage.

5 The amphipathic amide lipid as Component (A) preferably has 1 or 2 amide groups; preferably has, as a carbon chain bonded to the carbonyl group of the amide group, a C₅₋₆₀ alkyl or alkylene group which may be substituted with a hydroxy group and may contain an ester
10 bond in its main chain; and preferably contains 1 to 5 hydroxy or C₁₋₃₀ alkoxy groups in total. The following compounds (A-1) to (A-4) are specific examples of the amphipathic amide lipid.

(A-1) Diamide compounds represented by formula (1):



wherein, R¹ represents a linear or branched C₁₋₁₂ hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with a hydroxy group(s) and/or alkoxy group(s), R² represents a linear or branched divalent C₁₋₅ hydrocarbon group and R³ represents a
20 linear or branched divalent C₁₋₂₂ hydrocarbon group.

As R¹ in formula (1), linear or branched C₁₋₁₂ alkyl groups which may be substituted with 1 to 3 groups selected from a hydroxy group and C₁₋₆ alkoxy groups are preferred. Of these, unsubstituted C₁₋₁₂ alkyl groups and C₂₋₁₂ alkyl

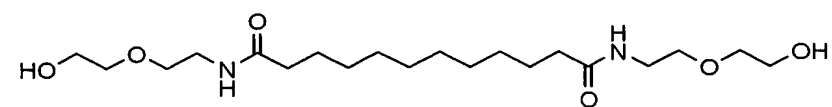
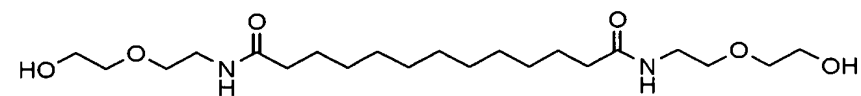
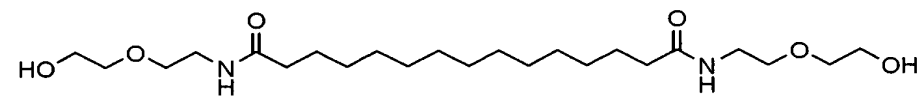
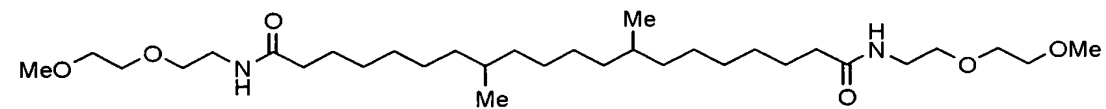
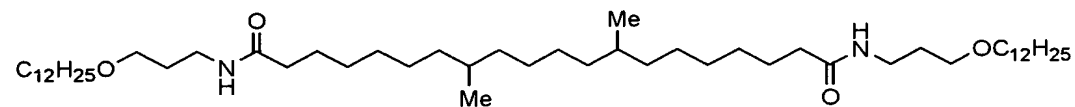
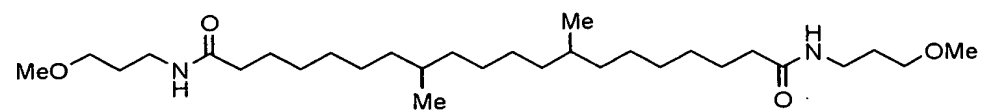
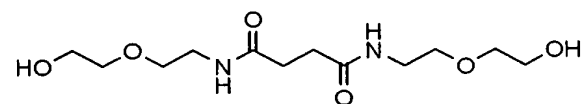
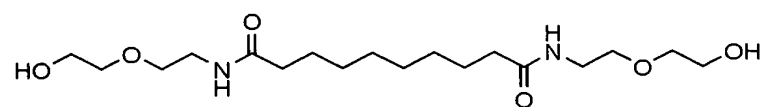
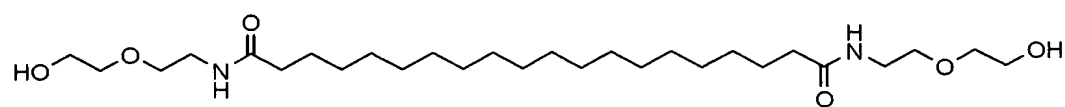
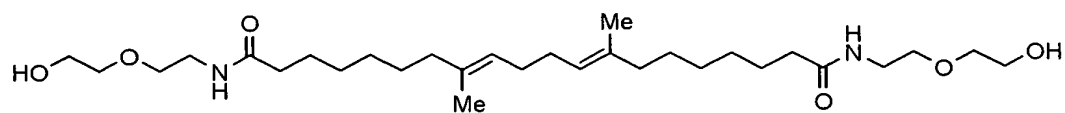
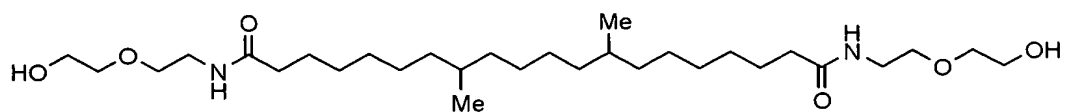
groups substituted with 1 to 2 hydroxy groups and one C₁₋₆ alkoxy group or with one hydroxy group and one C₁₋₆ alkoxy group are more preferred. Specific examples include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl, dodecyl, 2-methylpropyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 9-hydroxynonyl, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 2-hydroxy-3-methoxypropyl and 9-methoxynonyl groups, of which 2-hydroxyethyl, methyl, dodecyl and 2-methoxyethyl groups are preferred.

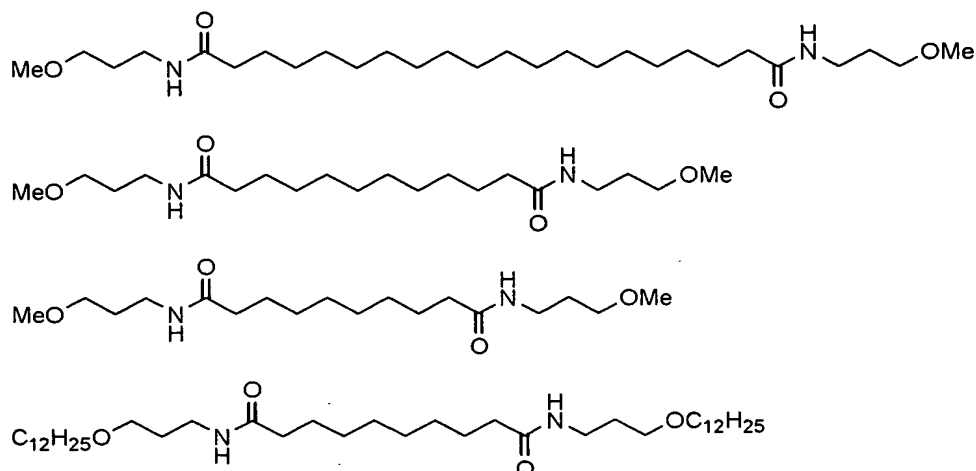
As R² in formula (1), linear or branched C₂₋₅ alkylene groups are preferred, and linear or branched C₂₋₃ alkylene groups are preferred. Specific examples include ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, 1-methylethylene, 2-methylethylene, 1-methyltrimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, 1,1-dimethylethylene and 2-ethyltrimethylene groups. Of these, ethylene and trimethylene groups are preferred.

As R³ in formula (1), linear or branched divalent C₂₋₂₂ hydrocarbon groups are preferred, and linear or branched C₁₁₋₂₂ alkylene groups and alkenylene groups having 1 to 4 double bonds are more preferred. Specific examples include ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, hexamethylene, heptamethylene, octamethylene, decamethylene, undecamethylene, dodecamethylene, tridecamethylene, tetradecamethylene, hexadecamethylene, octadecamethylene, 1-methylethylene, 2-ethyltrimethylene, 1-

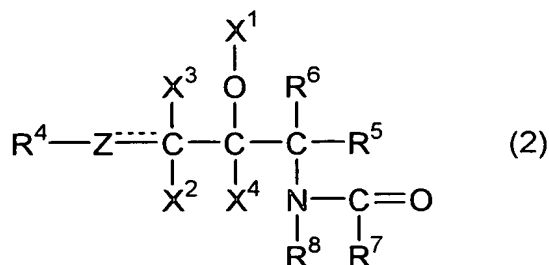
methylheptamethylene, 2-methylheptamethylene, 1-
 butylhexamethylene, 2-methyl-5-ethylheptamethylene, 2,3,6-
 trimethylheptamethylene, 6-ethyldecamethylene, 7-
 methyltetradecamethylene, 7-ethylhexadecamethylene, 7,12-
 5 dimethyloctadecamethylene, 8,11-dimethyloctadecamethylene,
 7,10-dimethyl-7-ethylhexadecamethylene, 1-octadecylethylene,
 ethenylene, 1-octadecenylethylene, 7,11-octadecadienylene,
 7-ethenyl-9-hexadecamethylene, 7,12-dimethyl-7,11-
 octadecadienylene and 8,11-dimethyl-7,11-octadecadienylene
 10 groups. Of these, 7,12-dimethyloctadecamethylene, 7,12-
 dimethyl-7,11-octadecadienylene, octadecamethylene,
 undecamethylene and tridecamethylene groups are preferred.

Preferred diamide compounds (1) are compounds having
 the above-described preferred groups as R^1 , R^2 and R^3 ,
 15 respectively. Specific examples are the following
 compounds:





(A-2) Ceramides represented by the following formula (2):



wherein, R⁴ represents a linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated C₄₋₃₀ hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with hydroxy, oxo or amino group(s), Z represents a methylene group, a methine group or an oxygen atom, a broken line represents the presence or absence of a π bond, X¹ represents a hydrogen atom, an acetyl group or a glyceryl group, or, together with the adjacent oxygen atom, forms an oxo group, X², X³ and X⁴ each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group or an acetoxy group (with the proviso that when Z represents a methine group, one of X² and X³ represents a hydrogen atom and the other does not exist, and when -O-X¹ represents an oxo

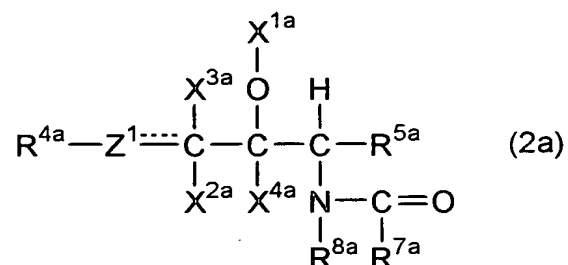
group, X^4 does not exist), R^5 and R^6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, a hydroxymethyl group or an acetoxymethyl group, R^7 represents a linear, branched or cyclic, saturated C_{5-35} hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with a hydroxy or amino group, or the saturated C_{5-35} hydrocarbon group in which a linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated C_{8-22} fatty acid which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s) is ester-bonded at the ω -position of the hydrocarbon group, and R^8 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon group which may have substituent(s) selected from a hydroxy group, hydroxyalkoxy groups, alkoxy groups and an acetoxy group, and has 1 to 8 carbon atoms in total.

As R^4 in formula (2), linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated C_{7-22} hydrocarbon groups which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s) are preferred. As X^1 , a hydrogen atom and a glyceryl group are preferred. It is preferred that none or one of X^2 , X^3 , and X^4 represents a hydroxy group and the others represent a hydrogen atom. It is preferred that one of R^5 and R^6 represents a hydrogen atom or a hydroxymethyl group and the other represents a hydrogen atom. In R^7 , preferred examples of the fatty acid which may be ester-bonded or amide-bonded to the saturated hydrocarbon group at the ω -position thereof include

isostearic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid and linoleic acid.
 As R⁸, a hydrogen atom and hydrocarbon groups which may be
 substituted with 1 to 3 substituents selected from a
 hydroxy group, hydroxyalkoxy groups and alkoxy groups and
 5 have 1 to 8 carbon atoms in total are preferred.

As ceramide (2), preferred are the following
 compounds (2a) and (2b).

(A-2a) Natural ceramides or natural type ceramides
 represented by formula (2a), and derivatives thereof (which
 10 will hereinafter be called "natural type ceramides")



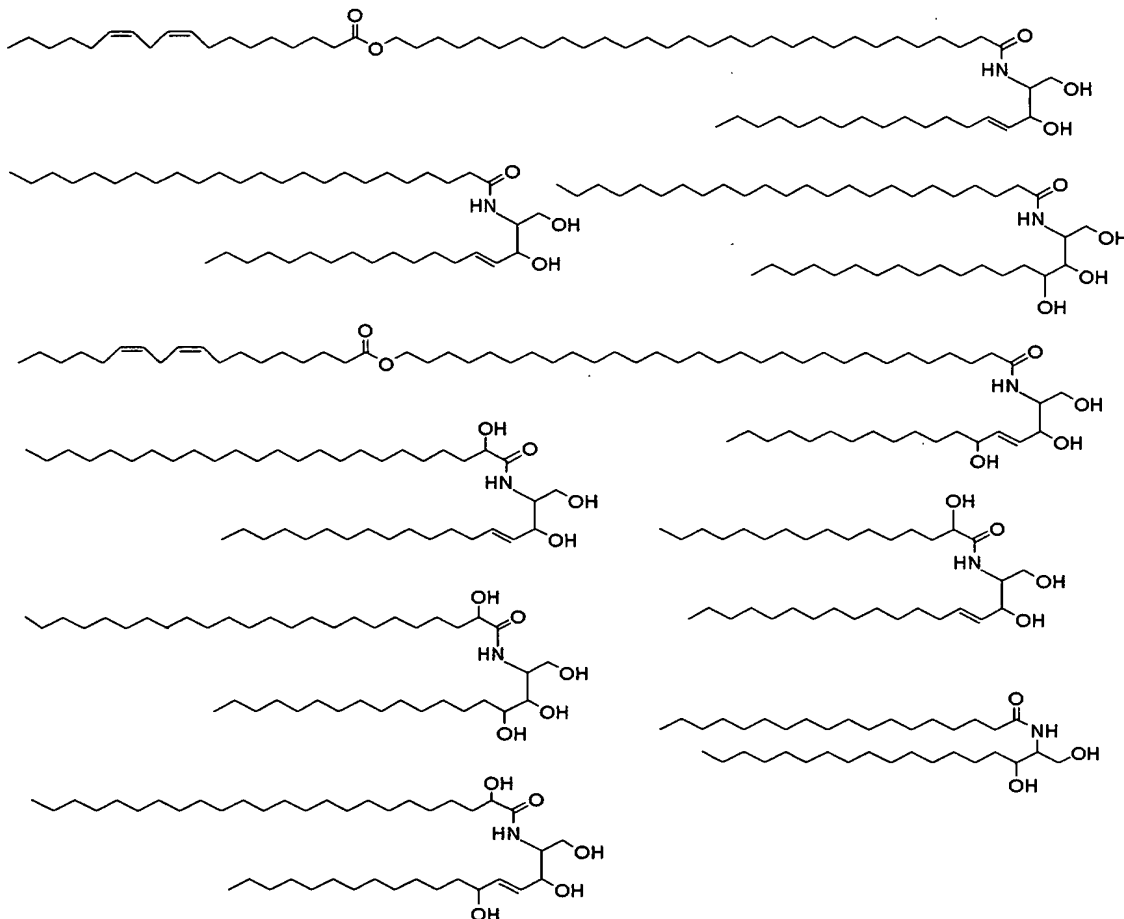
wherein, R^{4a} represents a linear, branched or cyclic,
 saturated or unsaturated C₇₋₁₉ hydrocarbon group which may
 be substituted with a hydroxy group, Z¹ represents a
 15 methylene or methine group, a broken line represents the
 presence or absence of a π bond, X^{1a} represents a hydrogen
 atom or, together with the adjacent oxygen atom, forms an
 oxo group, X^{2a}, X^{3a} and X^{4a} each independently represents a
 hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group or an acetoxy group (with
 20 the proviso that when Z¹ represents a methine group, one of
 X^{2a} and X^{3a} represents a hydrogen atom and the other does
 not exist, and when -O-X^{1a} represents an oxo group, X^{4a} does

not exist), R^{5a} represents a hydroxymethyl group or an acetoxymethyl group, R^{7a} represents a linear, branched or cyclic, saturated C_{5-30} hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s), or the saturated C_{5-30} hydrocarbon group in which a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_{8-22} fatty acid which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s) is ester-bonded at the ω -position of the hydrocarbon group, and R^{8a} represents a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl group.

Preferred are compounds in which R^{4a} is a linear C_{7-19} , more preferably C_{13-15} alkyl group, Z^1 is a methine group, one of X^{2a} and X^{3a} is a hydrogen atom, and R^{7a} is a linear C_{9-27} alkyl group which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s). In addition, X^{1a} preferably represents a hydrogen atom or, together with an oxygen atom, forms an oxo group. Preferred examples of R^{7a} include a tricosyl group, a 1-hydroxypentadecyl group, a 1-hydroxytricosyl group, a heptadecyl group, a 1-hydroxyundecyl group and a nonacosyl group having a linoleic acid ester-bonded at the ω -position of the group.

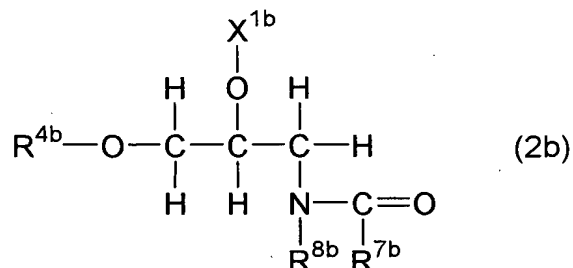
Specific examples of the natural type ceramides include Ceramide Types 1 to 7 having the below-described structures and obtained by amidation of sphingosine, dihydrosphingosine, phytosphingosine or sphingadienine (for example, FIG. 2 of J. Lipid Res., **24**, 759(1983), and pig

and human ceramides as described in FIG. 4 of J. Lipid Res.,
35, 2069(1994)).



Examples also include N-alkyl derivatives (for
example, N-methyl derivatives) of the above-described
ceramides. They may be either a natural extract or
synthesized product. Commercially available ones are also
usable.

(A-2b) Pseudo type ceramides represented by the following
formula (2b):

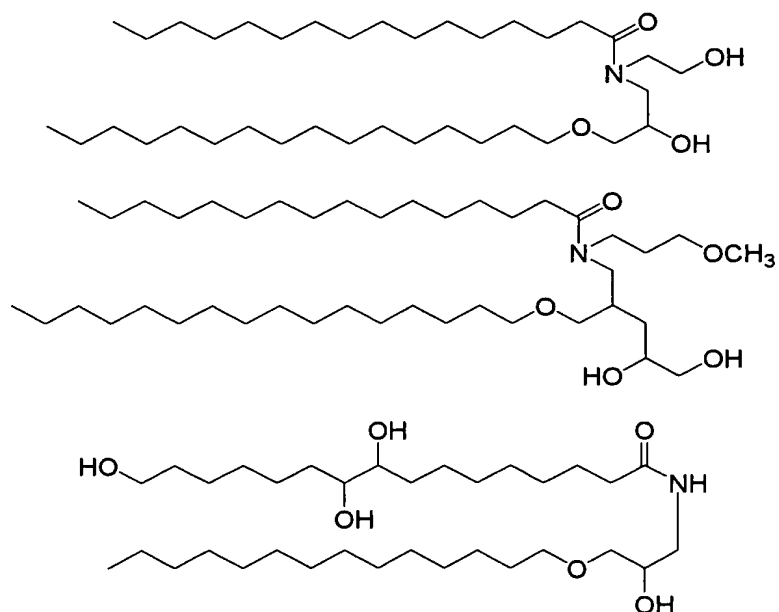


wherein, R^{4b} represents a linear, branched or cyclic,
 saturated or unsaturated C_{10-22} hydrocarbon group which may
 be substituted with hydroxy group(s), X^{1b} represents a
 5 hydrogen atom, an acetyl group or a glyceryl group, R^{7b}
 represents a linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or
 unsaturated C_{5-22} hydrocarbon group which may be substituted
 with hydroxy or amino group(s), or the hydrocarbon group in
 which a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_{8-22}
 10 fatty acid which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s)
 is ester-bonded at the ω -position of the hydrocarbon group,
 and R^{8b} represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group which
 may be substituted with hydroxy group(s), hydroxyalkoxy
 group(s), alkoxy group(s) or acetoxy group(s) and has 1 to
 15 8 carbon atoms in total.

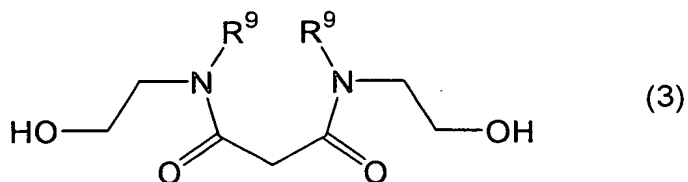
Preferred as R^{7b} are a nonyl group, a tridecyl group,
 a pentadecyl group, an undecyl group having linoleic acid
 ester-bonded at the ω -position of the group, a pentadecyl
 group having linoleic acid ester-bonded at the ω -position
 20 of the group, a pentadecyl group having 12-hydroxystearic
 acid ester-bonded at the ω -position of the group, and an
 undecyl group having methyl-branched isostearic acid amide-

bonded at the ω -position of the group. As the hydroxyalkoxy or alkoxy groups for R^{8b} , preferred are those having 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

As the pseudo type ceramides (2b), those having as R^{4b} a hexadecyl group, as X^{1b} a hydrogen atom, as R^{7b} a pentadecyl group, and as R^{8b} a hydroxyethyl group; those having as R^{4b} a hexadecyl group, as X^{1b} a hydrogen atom, as R^{7b} a nonyl group, and as R^{8b} a hydroxyethyl group; or those having as R^{4b} a hexadecyl group, as X^{1b} a glyceryl group, as R^{7b} a tridecyl group, and as R^{8b} a 3-methoxypropyl group are preferred, with those having as R^{4b} a hexadecyl group, as X^{1b} a hydrogen atom, as R^{7b} a pentadecyl group, and as R^{8b} a hydroxyethyl group being more preferred. Specific preferred examples include those represented by the following formulas:

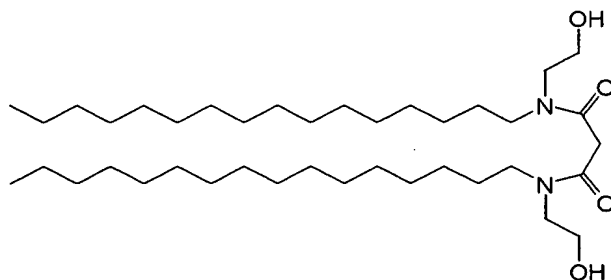


(A-3) Diamide compounds represented by the following formula (3):

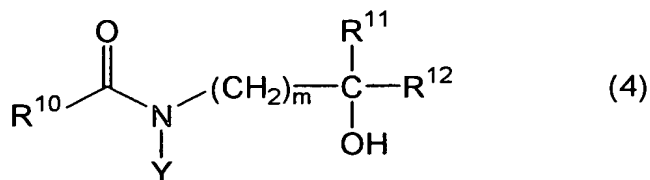


wherein, R^9 represents a C_{10-18} alkyl group which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s).

Specific examples of compound (3) include the compound represented by the following formula:

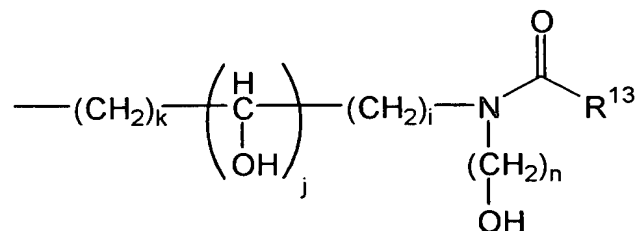


(A-4) Amide compounds represented by the following formula (4):



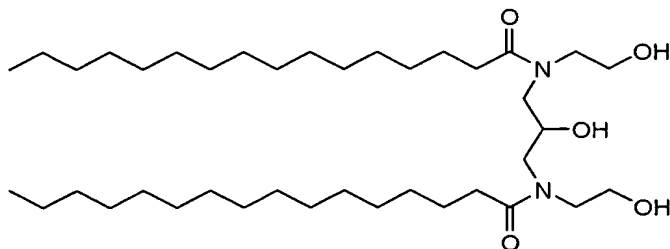
wherein, R^{10} represents a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_{9-31} hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s), or a 2-dodecen-1-yl succinic acid residue, m stands for an integer of from 1 to 3, R^{11} and R^{12} each represents a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-4} alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group, Y represents a linear or branched,

saturated or unsaturated C₁₀₋₃₂ hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s), or a substituent represented by the following formula:



5 in which, k, i and n each stands for an integer of from 1 to 3, j stands for 0 or 1, and R¹³ represents a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C₉₋₃₁ hydrocarbon group which may be substituted with hydroxy group(s).

Specific examples of Compound (4) include a compound
10 represented by the following formula:



Of the above-described amphipathic amide lipids, those represented by formula (1) or (2b) are preferred, and those represented by formula (1) are more preferred.

15 As Component (A), two or more of these amphipathic amide lipids may be used in combination. Its (their) content in the hair cleansing composition of the present invention is preferably from 0.001 to 20 wt.%, more

preferably from 0.1 to 20 wt.%, even more preferably from 0.5 to 15 wt.% in view of imparting firmness and body to hair and preventing split ends or breakage of hair.

In the present invention, as Component (B) serving as a surfactant, sulfates wherein the molar number of ethylene oxide added thereto fall within the above-described ranges are used from the viewpoint of attaining both speedy foaming and pleasant foam feel, of which those composed of from 33 to 43 wt.% of the sulfate exhibiting $a=0$, from 20 to 25 wt.% of the sulfate exhibiting $a=1$, from 13 to 18 wt.% of the sulfate exhibiting $a=2$ and the balance of the sulfates exhibiting $a=3$ or greater, each in all the sulfates, are preferred. In order to attain both speedy foaming and a pleasant foam feel, the sulfates exhibiting $a=0$ to 2 are preferably incorporated in this sulfate type surfactant in an amount of from 70 wt.% or greater, but more preferably 85 wt.% or greater of all the sulfates.

In formula (b), R represents a linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl group having from 8 to 18, more preferably from 10 to 16, still more preferably from 12 to 14 carbon atoms. M represents an alkali metal, an alkaline metal, ammonium, alkanolamine or basic amino group, with sodium, potassium, magnesium, and ammonium being preferred.

In the hair shampoo composition of the present invention, the content of the sulfate surfactant as

Component (B) may range from 5 to 30 wt.%, preferably from 7 to 23 wt.%, more preferably from 10 to 20 wt.%.

The hair shampoo composition of the present invention may contain a nonionic surfactant or amphoteric surfactant as a surfactant other than the sulfate surfactant added as Component (B) in order to improve its cleansing performance.

Examples of the nonionic surfactant include polyoxyalkylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyalkylene sorbitol fatty acid esters, polyoxyalkylene glycerin fatty acid esters, polyoxyalkylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyalkylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyalkylene alkylphenyl ethers, polyoxyalkylene (hydrogenated) castor oils, sucrose fatty acid esters, polyglycerin alkyl ethers, polyglycerin fatty acid esters, fatty acid alkanolamides, and alkyl glycosides. Of these, alkyl glycosides, polyoxyalkylene (C₈ to C₂₂) fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oils and fatty acid alkanolamides are preferred. As the fatty acid alkanolamides, those with an acyl group having from 8 to 18, more preferably from 10 to 16 carbon atoms are preferred. As the fatty acid alkanolamides, either of monoalkanolamides or dialkanolamides may be used and those with a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 3 carbon atoms are preferred. Examples include oleic diethanolamide, palm kernel fatty acid diethanolamide, coconut oil fatty acid

diethanolamide, lauric acid diethanolamide, polyoxyethylene coconut oil fatty acid monoethanolamide, coconut oil fatty acid monoethanolamide, lauric acid isopropanolamide and lauric acid monoethanolamide.

5 As the amphoteric surfactant, betaine surfactants may be used. Of these, betaine surfactants such as alkyldimethylaminoacetic acid betaines and fatty acid amidopropylbetaines are preferred, with fatty acid amidopropylbetaines being especially preferred. As the
10 fatty acid amidopropylbetaines, those with an acyl group having from 8 to 18, more preferably from 10 to 16 carbon atoms are preferred, with lauryl amidopropylbetaine, palm kernel amidopropylbetaine and cocamidopropylbetaine being especially preferred.

15 The nonionic surfactant and amphoteric surfactant may be incorporated in the hair shampoo composition of the present invention as needed. Two or more of them may be used in combination. When the hair shampoo composition of the present invention is provided in the form of an aqueous
20 liquid shampoo, use of fatty acid amidopropylbetaine or fatty acid alkanolamide is preferred, because it not only improves foaming power but also provides the shampoo with adequate fluidity.

 The content of the nonionic surfactant in the hair
25 shampoo composition may fall within a range of from 0 to 15

wt.%, more preferably from 0.5 to 10 wt.%, still more preferably from 1 to 5 wt.% in the hair shampoo composition, while that of the amphoteric surfactant in the hair shampoo composition may fall within a range of from 0 to 10 wt.%,
5 more preferably 0.5 to 8 wt.%, still more preferably from 1 to 5 wt.%.

The hair shampoo composition of the present invention may further contain a cationic polymer in consideration of the texture of foams, lubricated feeling of foams,
10 reduction in the friction between hair strands upon shampooing and smoothness after drying. Examples of the cationic polymer include cationic cellulose derivatives, cationic starch, cationic guar gum derivatives, homopolymers of a diallyl quaternary ammonium salt, diallyl
15 quaternary ammonium salt/acrylamide copolymers, quaternized polyvinylpyrrolidone derivatives, polyglycol-polyamine condensation products, vinylimidazolium trichloride/vinylpyrrolidone copolymers, hydroxyethyl cellulose/dimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride copolymers,
20 vinylpyrrolidone/quaternized dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone/alkylamino acrylate copolymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone/alkylaminoacrylate/vinyl caprolactam copolymers, vinylpyrrolidone/methacrylamidopropyl
25 trimethylammonium chloride copolymers,

alkylacrylamide/acrylate/alkylaminoalkyl
acrylamide/polyethylene glycol methacrylate copolymers,
adipic acid/dimethylaminohydroxypropylethylenetriamine
copolymers (CALTALETINE manufactured by US Sandos Corp.),
5 and cationic polymers described in Japanese Patent Laid-
Open No. Sho 53-139734 and Japanese Patent Laid-Open No.
Sho 60-36407. Of these, cationic cellulose derivatives and
cationic guar gum derivatives are preferred.

Two or more of these cationic polymers may be used in
10 combination. Its content in the hair shampoo composition
of the present invention is preferably from 0.02 to 5 wt.%,
more preferably from 0.05 to 1 wt.%, and even more
preferably from 0.1 to 0.3 wt.% from the viewpoints of
improvement in the foam quality upon shampooing,
15 manageability of hair after drying and improvement in feel.

The hair shampoo composition of the present invention
may further contain a conditioning component such as
silicone in order to improve the finish after drying.
Examples of the silicone include dimethylpolysiloxane,
20 methylphenylpolysiloxane, amino-modified silicone,
polyether-modified silicone, epoxy-modified silicone,
fluorine-modified silicone, cyclic silicones, alkyl-
modified silicones, and oxazoline-modified silicone. Of
these, dimethylpolysiloxane, methylphenylpolysiloxane,
25 amino-modified silicone polyether-modified silicone,

oxazoline-modified silicone and cyclic silicones are preferred. Two or more of these silicones may be used in combination. Its (their) content preferably ranges from 0.01 to 20 wt.%, more preferably from 0.05 to 10 wt.%, still more preferably from 0.1 to 5 wt.% in the hair shampoo composition of the present invention.

The hair shampoo composition of the present invention may contain, in addition to the above-described components, water soluble polymers such as hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyethylene glycol; polyhydric alcohols such as sorbitol; humectants; chelating agents such as ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA); drugs such as vitamin preparations; amino acids and derivatives thereof; fine particles of a polymer such as polyethylene, polystyrene, poly(methyl methacrylate), nylon or silicone, and hydrophobic products thereof; extracts derived from animals or plants; ultraviolet absorbers; pearling agents, antiseptics; bactericides; pH regulators; colorants; and fragrances, according to the using purpose.

The hair shampoo composition of the present invention preferably has a pH of from 1 to 5, more preferably a pH of from 2 to 4.5, still more preferably a pH of from 3 to 4 when applied to hair (diluted to 20 times the weight with water, 25°C) in view of improvement in the gloss or

manageability of hair and penetration promotion of
Component (A) to hair.

The hair shampoo composition of the present invention
may be provided in any form selected from liquid, powder,
5 gel and granule as needed. A liquid composition using
water or a lower alcohol as a solvent is preferred, with a
liquid composition using water being especially preferred.

Hair shampooed with the hair shampooing composition
of the present invention acquires gloss and manageability,
10 and pleasant feel such as resilience and strength, and at
the same time, becomes resistant to damage, protected from
physical or chemical stimulation. The hair shampoo
composition of the present invention can be used in a
conventional manner by applying it to hair, shampooing with
15 it and then washing it away.

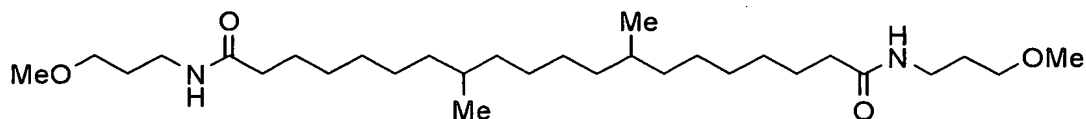
-Examples-

The present invention will hereinafter be described
more specifically by Examples. It should however be borne
20 in mind that the present invention is not limited to or by
them.

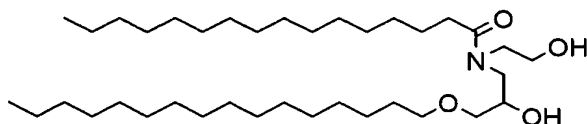
In the below-described Examples and Comparative
Examples, the pH is a value measured (by a pH meter) at
25°C when a composition is diluted to 20 times the weight
25 with water. The amphipathic amide lipid employed in the

examples is either one of the following compounds.

Amphipathic amide lipid A



5 Amphipathic amide lipid B



Preparation Example 1

In a closed pressure reactor were charged 2000 g of "KALCOL 2470" (trade name of dodecyl alcohol : tetradecyl alcohol = about 3:1, product of Kao Corporation) and 1.45 g of potassium hydroxide. After dehydration at 110°C and 10 mmHg for 30 minutes, the reaction system was heated to 165°C. After heating, 456 g of ethylene oxide was pressed into the reaction mixture and addition reaction was effected for 30 minutes without changing the temperature. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 80°C, and neutralized with 1.3 g of acetic acid, whereby a mixture of the above-described raw material alcohol and ethylene oxide was obtained as an adduct.

Next, by using 1793 g of the mixture obtained above and 607 g of sulfur trioxide, sulfating reaction was performed at 40°C. The reaction mixture was then

neutralized with 132 g of a 23 wt.% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and 556 g of deionized water. The concentration and pH of the reaction mixture were adjusted further with a 23 wt.% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, 75 wt.% of phosphoric acid and deionized water, whereby 10000 g of a 25 wt.% aqueous solution of Sulfate 1 as shown in Table 1 was obtained.

The sodium salt, sulfate salt, anion and EO chain of the sulfate thus obtained were confirmed in accordance with The Japanese Standards of Cosmetic Ingredients. Examples 1 to 3 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3

With a sulfate surfactant (sodium lauryl ether sulfate) shown in Table 1, a hair shampoo composition as shown in Table 2 was prepared and its "foaming speed", "lubricated feeling upon shampooing", " gloss and manageability of hair after drying", and "resilience and strength of hair" were evaluated. The composition percentage in Table 1 was measured using gas chromatography. (Foaming speed)

Using the apparatus and conditions as described in columns [0053] and [0054] of Japanese Patent application Laid-Open No. Hei 10-73584, the amount of foam obtained by shampooing 0.3 mL of a model sebum with 1.5 mL of a sample to be evaluated was measured. The foaming speed was evaluated at the time the amount of foam reached 25 mL.

Evaluation criteria

A: less than 100 seconds

B: 100 seconds or greater but less than 200 seconds

C: 200 seconds or greater but less than 300 seconds

5 D: 300 seconds or greater

(Lubricated feeling upon shampooing)

After a bundle of human hair 25 cm long, 5.5 cm wide and 10 g in weight was lightly rinsed with warm water of 40°C, excess water was removed. Foam was then made sufficiently for about 30 seconds with 0.5 g of a hair shampoo composition. The lubricated feeling of the hair bundle with foam was then organoleptically evaluated. It was indicated by the total scores of a panel of 5 experts.

Evaluation criteria

15 4: Good lubrication

3: Slight lubrication

2: Poor lubrication

1: No lubrication

(Gloss and manageability after drying)

20 After a hair bundle treated as in the evaluation of lubricated feeling was rinsed for 30 seconds with running water (2 L/min) of 40°C, it was towel dried sufficiently, followed by natural drying. After drying, the gloss and manageability were evaluated visually. It was indicated by the total scores of a panel of 5 experts.

25

Evaluation criteria

4: Good

3: Fair

2: Not so good

5 1: Poor

(Resilience and strength of hair after drying)

10 Hair moisturized sufficiently was shampooed with 5 g or 10 g of a hair shampoo composition (5 g for semi-long hair and 10 g for long hair). After rinsing the hair well, it was dried enough with hot air from a dryer. Evaluation of the resilience and strength of hair was indicated by the total scores of a panel of 5 experts.

4: A marked improvement in resilience and strength is observed.

15 3. An improvement in resilience and strength is observed.

2: A slight improvement in resilience and strength is observed.

1: Neither resilience nor strength is improved.

20 0: Resilience and strength are lost.

Table 1: Percentage (wt.%) of components of the sulfate surfactant by the molar number of EO

	n in the formula (b)													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sulfate 1	40.64	22.29	14.80	8.68	4.90	2.99	1.91	1.32	0.92	0.62	0.42	0.27	0.17	0.08
Sulfate 2	34.29	21.41	16.59	10.09	5.77	3.60	2.35	1.72	1.29	0.96	0.71	0.49	0.43	0.31
Comparative sulfate 1	46.43	10.70	10.73	8.83	6.45	4.71	3.43	2.65	2.04	1.56	1.19	0.82	0.41	0.04
Comparative sulfate 2	19.97	15.99	16.03	13.20	9.64	7.04	5.13	3.96	3.05	2.33	1.78	1.23	0.62	0.05

Sulfate 1: prepared in Preparation Example 1

Sulfate 2: prepared in accordance with Preparation Example 1

Comparative sulfate 1: a mixture of a lauryl ether sulfate having 2.0 moles, on average, of EO (comparative sulfate 2) and a lauryl sulfate

Comparative sulfate 2: a lauryl ether sulfate having 2.0 moles, on average, of EO ("Emal 227-PH11", product of Kao Corporation)

Table 2

		(wt.%)					
		Examples			Comparative Examples		
		1	2	3	1	2	3
(A)	Amphipathic amide lipid A	2	2	-	-	2	2
	Amphipathic amide lipid B	-	-	2	-	-	-
(B)	Sulfate 1	10	-	10	10	-	-
	Sulfate 2	-	10	-	-	-	-
	Comparative sulfate 1	-	-	-	-	10	-
	Comparative sulfate 2	-	-	-	-	-	10
Others	Dimethylpolysiloxane emulsion *1	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Myristyl alcohol	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cocoylmonoethanolamide	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Ethylene glycol distearyl ester	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cationic hydroxyethylcellulose	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Cationic guar gum	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Malic acid	1	1	1	1	1	1
	50 wt.% NaOH aq. soln/50 wt.% citric acid	q.s.*2	q.s.*2	q.s.*2	q.s.*2	q.s.*2	q.s.*2
	Purified water	Bala- nce	Bala- nce	Bala- nce	Bala- nce	Bala- nce	Bala- nce
pH		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Buffering capacity (NgOH-gram equivalent/L)		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Evalu- ation	Foaming speed	A	A	A	C	C	C
	Lubricated feeling of foam	18	20	20	9	15	7
	Gloss and manageability	19	20	15	6	18	18
	Resilience and strength of hair	20	19	17	9	11	12

*1: "CF-2460" (trade name; product of Dow Corning Toray Silicone, a 75 wt.% emulsion, average particle size: about 100 μ m)

*2: Amount enough for pH adjustment

Example 4: Pearlescent shampoo

		(wt.%)
	Sulfate 1	8.0
	Lauroylamidopropylbetaine	3.0
10	Cocoylmonoethanolamide	0.7
	Ethylene glycol distearate	3.0
	Cationic hydroxyethylcellulose	0.2
	Amphipathic amide lipid A	2.0
	Glycerin	1.0
15	Salicylic acid	Amount enough for pH adjustment

Deionized water Balance

The above-described shampoo (pH 3.7) foams speedily, can impart good smoothness and moist feeling to the hair after shampooing and inhibit the appearance of split ends or broken hair.

Example 5: Conditioning shampoo

		(wt.%)
	Sulfate 1	13.0
	Cocoyl monoethanolamide	1.0
10	Myristyl alcohol	1.0
	Distearyl alcohol	2.0
	Cationic hydroxyethylcellulose	0.3
	Amphipathic amide lipid B	2.0
	Glycerin	1.0
15	Sodium chloride	0.2
	Lactic acid	0.1
	Malic acid	Amount enough for pH adjustment
	Deionized water	Balance

The above-described shampoo (pH 3.7) can impart good smoothness and moist feeling to the hair after shampooing and inhibit the appearance of split ends or broken hair.

Example 6: Conditioning shampoo

		(wt.%)
	Sulfate 1	13.0
25	Cocoyl monoethanolamide	1.0

	Myristyl alcohol	1.0
	Cetanol	0.5
	Distearyl alcohol	2.0
	Cocoyl benzalkonium chloride	0.1
5	Amphoteric amide lipid B	2.0
	Cationic guar gum	0.3
	Glycerin	1.0
	Dimethicone (viscosity: 100000 mPa·s)	0.5
	Sodium chloride	0.2
10	Benzyl alcohol	0.5
	Malic acid	Amount enough for pH adjustment
	Deionized water	Balance

The above-described shampoo (pH 3.7) foams speedily and foam made thereby have good lubrication. In addition, it can impart good smoothness and moist feeling to the hair after shampooing and inhibit the appearance of split ends or broken hair.

Example 7: Pearlescent antidandruff shampoo

		(wt.%)
20	Sulfate 1	13.0
	Cocoyl monoethanolamide	6.0
	Myristyl alcohol	2.0
	Cetanol	0.5
	Cationic guar gum	0.3
25	Amphipathic amide lipid A	2.0

	Malic acid	1.0
	Sodium chloride	0.2
	Benzyloxyethanol	0.5
	Dimethicone (viscosity: 100000 mPa·s)	0.5
5	Amodimethicone (product of Dow Corning Toray Silicone "SM8704C")	0.1
	Ethylene glycol distearate	3.0
	Cocoyl benzalkonium chloride	0.5
	Cationic hydroxyethylcellulose	0.3
10	Glycerin	1.0
	Sodium hydroxide	Amount enough for pH adjustment
	Deionized water	Balance

The above-described shampoo (pH 3.7) can impart good smoothness and moist feeling to the hair after shampooing and inhibit the appearance of split ends or broken hair.